should render service to a smaller number of people. Even he who receives the least should at least try to serve himself well.

Since we have little to learn from the West, and since we have almost no experience of our own in the democratic form of government, we have to solve our own problems as best we can. The following are the two problems which we have tried to solve:—First, how to have a strong Central Government, and at the same time to remove the fear of the people of such a Government. Our solution lies in tie change of the people's attitude towards Government officials. The people ought to treat the Government officials in the same manner as the shareholders of a factory or a business concern treat their managers. We are shareholders in the Republic. Our President, Prime Minister, and other Government officials are but our managers. Or we can regard them as our chauffeurs, cooks, physicians, carpenters, tailors, or any other kind of specialist you please. If they are capable and faithful, we should give them full executive power and never curtail their actions, for faithful and capable specialists know how and what to do. It is only when they are so treated that the Government can make progress and at the same time be harmless to the people.

Our second problem is to build up a

powerful Government machinery, and at the same time enable the people fully to exercise their power and control of the machinery. The first part of the problem is solved by organizing our Government on the five principles, legislative, judicial, execu-